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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/048,119	06/10/2002	Reiner Gieck		1678
	7590 12/08/200 & LLOYD, LLP	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 1135	5	AGHDAM, FRESHTEH N		
CHICAGO, IL 60690			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/08/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/048,119	GIECK, REINER				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	FRESHTEH N. AGHDAM	2611				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period value or Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 A</u>	ugust 2008.					
	action is non-final.					
· -						
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	• , ,	, ,				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a))-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate				
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	αιεπι πρριιτατιστι				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed August 13, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's Argument(s):

Regarding claims 1-10, page 5, the applicant argues the claimed subject matter "determining in a test setup and storing in a table at least one transmission method, with at least one transmission speed that represents a maximum data throughput rate for different stored line parameters of lines" is not taught or suggested by Goodson.

Examiner's Response:

Regarding the argument set forth above, the examiner disagrees with the applicant because Goodson teaches determining in a <u>test setup</u> (training period) and storing in a table (lookup table in memory) at least one transmission method, with at least one transmission speed that represents a maximum data throughput rate for different <u>stored</u> (in a lookup table in memory) line parameters of a line (col. 9, lines 53-56).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the claims recite a series of steps or acts to be

performed, a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing (Reference the May 15, 2008 memorandum issued by Deputy Commissioner for Patent Examining Policy, John J. Love, titled "Clarification of 'Processes' under 35 U.S.C. 101"). The instant claims neither transform underlying subject matter nor positively tie to another statutory category that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodson et al (US 5,715,277).

As to claim 1, Goodson discloses a method of data transmission comprising: determining and storing in a table (e.g. in a memory including at least a lookup table) at least one transmission method, with at least one transmission speed (e.g. carrier frequency/ symbol rate) that represents a maximum data throughput rate (e.g. maximum bit rate) for different line parameters of a line (e.g. SDR value, line attenuation, and so forth); measuring line parameters of a line (e.g. distortion; Col. 1,

Art Unit: 2611

lines 32-60) using at least one transmission method (e.g. probe signals L1 and L2); and selecting a transmission method having a transmission speed in which the measured line parameters are most compatible (Col. 9, lines 30-67, Col. 11, lines 36-67). Goodson does not expressly disclose determining and storing in a table at least one transmission method with at least one transmission speed that represents a maximum data throughput rate for different line parameters of lines. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that each modem (such as modems 100 and 101) may communicate with more than one other modem. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include more than one lookup table in memory, wherein each lookup table contains information of at least one transmission method with at least one transmission speed that represents a maximum data rate for different line parameters of lines in order to save space in said modem or reduce size of said modem.

As to claim 2, Goodson discloses the line parameters are represented by the attenuation, timing frequency offset (running time), and interference (additive noise or channel induced noise distortion) of the line (Fig. 8, means 825; col. 5, lines 20-33; col. 10, lines 21-30). Goodson does not expressly disclose the line parameters are represented by the running time of the line. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the more line parameters (such as running time, carrier frequency offset, envelope delay distortion, and so forth) measured the higher the accuracy of the selected transmission method and transmission speed in view of the maximum allowable data throughput is. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

Art Unit: 2611

skill in the art to measure the running time in addition to the attenuation and interference for the reason stated above.

As to claim 3, Goodson discloses the running time (timing frequency offset) is determined by a measurement of the phase difference between two signals with different frequencies, one of the two signals formed according to the transmission method (col. 4, lines 56-63; col. 5, lines 20-33; col. 10, lines 21-30).

As to claim 4, Goodson discloses the maximum data rate for different line parameters is determined with different transmission methods and transmission speeds, by selecting the transmission methods in the frequency range of which the line parameters demonstrate the least variations (Fig. 8, means 829 and 840; Col. 9, lines 30-67, Col. 11, lines 36-67). Goodson does not expressly disclose the line parameters are represented by the running time of the line. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the more line parameters (such as running time, envelope delay distortion, and so forth) measured the higher the accuracy of the selected transmission method and transmission speed in view of the maximum allowable data throughput is. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to measure the running time in addition to the attenuation and interference for the reason stated above.

As to claim 10, Goodson discloses determining in a test set up and storing in the table, a wide variety of transmission procedures and line properties at different frequencies and frequency ranges (Col. 2, lines 25-47).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 5-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Gross et al (US 6,549,520) see column 24, lines 30-40.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FRESHTEH N. AGHDAM whose telephone number is (571)272-6037. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh Fan can be reached on 571-272-3042. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/048,119

Art Unit: 2611

Page 7

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/Freshteh N Aghdam/

Examiner, Art Unit 2611

/Chieh M Fan/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2611